

decided improvement. In his communication to the Conference he still maintains that the serum is a specific for leprosy. He stated that some patients seem to improve after the first few injections. He advised in these cases to suspend all treatment for three months or more, and that improvement will follow when the treatment with the serum is resumed.

Dr. Clara Laverde of Colombia reported many cases cured with the serum. Some physicians from Venezuela also reported good results with the serum.

Dr. Arning reported a case treated with the serum with striking effects as first. The patient gained in weight from the first injection up to the 15th day of the treatment.

Observations of the mucous membrane that had been treated for two years without result, were healed with the serum. The patient had fever all ways on the 32 day of the injection. Notwithstanding the fact that the patient had a relapse with eruption of tubercles, Dr. Arning thinks that there is something good in the serum. Hallopeau, of the Hospital St. Louis, Paris, reports six cases treated with the serum without result.

Doatreloup, of Bonn, reported three cases treated with the serum. They showed remarkable diminution of the tubercles at first; then followed a period where the disease remained stationary, and finally, it progressed again rapidly.

Professor Brieger, Berlin, reported two cases treated with the serum without result.

Professor Dehio, Dorpat, reported 19 cases treated with the serum from April 26th to July 30th. No improvement. Some of his patients are now worse. Professor Lassar of Berlin closed the discussion on the serum treatment by recommending that new experiments be carried on with a view to determine its value in leprosy.

It is very difficult to judge accurately the merits of the serum or its efficacy in leprosy. The reports are very conflicting; some condemn it as worthless, while others praise it very highly. Perhaps the truth lies between the two extremes.

Dr. Carrasquilla claims that many of the adverse reports are due to the use of serum altered or decomposed while on its way to foreign countries.

It is very significant in this connection that the favorable reports come, as a rule, from countries near to Colombia, whereas the failures occur in countries very distant from Colombia. Dr. Carrasquilla's explanation is probably correct.

From the reports of others and from my own experience, I come to the following conclusion:

That Carrasquilla's serum produces in some lepers a very remarkable improvement, often in a very short time. In those cases that seem to be ready to respond to treatment, no other known remedy acts as promptly or as effectively as the serum.

Dr. Gena said that after 12 years of treatment he has found no remedy that he could recommend.

Dr. Kalindero of Bucharest, reported good results from the use of crude petroleum.

Dr. Dyer of New Orleans reported some benefit from the use of antiseptics.

Dr. Besnier, Paris, advised the destruction of the tubercles and lepromas with the thermocautery.

Dr. Formosa said that the best remedy is Airoi. He exhibited some photographs taken before and after the treatment showing remarkable improvement.

It was decided by the Conference to organize a permanent International Association, composed, for the present of 20 members, for the purpose of preparing a plan for an International Leprosy Society and to make arrangements for the meeting of the next Congress for Leprosy.

The following were elected by the Conference members of this Association:

Abraham, Dr. Philares, London; Alvarez, Dr. L. F., Honolulu; Barch von, Dr. Germany; Besnier, Dr. E., Paris; Campena, Dr. Italy; Dehio, Dr. Dorpat; Dyring, Dr. Constantinople; Dyer, Dr., New Orleans; Ehlers, Dr., Copenhagen; Falcón, Dr. Portugal; Glück, Dr., Saragossa; Hasler, Dr., Dr., Constantinople; Hansen, Dr. Norway; Kalindero, Dr., Bucharest; Köhler, Dr., Berlin; Lassar, Dr., Berlin; Neisser, Dr., Breslau; Petersen, Dr., St. Petersburg; Soderholm, Dr., Norway; Virehow, Dr., Berlin.

It was proposed to publish a book on leprosy containing all our knowledge of the disease to date; and to publish a journal for scientific and statistical reference devoted entirely to leprosy, but the proposition met with opposition on the part of our president and was dropped for the present.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The general conclusions of the Conference are as follows:

At the close of the debates of the International Leprosy Conference, Berlin, 1897, the Secretaries have the honor to present the following short report of the general conclusions of the Conference.

They believe that such a resume will be especially desirable for those members who have been delegated by their respective Governments, and who have to make reports on the results of the Conference.

As might be expected, a considerable portion of the discussion has related to the bacillus leprose, which the Conference accepts as the Virus of Leprosy, and which for upwards of 25 years has been known to the scientific world through the important discovery of Hansen and the able investigations of Neisser.

The conditions under which the bacillus grows and develops are still unknown, as well as the way of its invasion into the human system; but from the discussions of the Conference, it seems probable that an unanimity of opinion will soon prevail in reference to its mode of the human body.

Very interesting observations have been brought forward in connection with the elimination of the bacilli in large quantities by means of the skin and the nasal and buccal mucous membranes of lepers; it is desired that such

observations be confirmed where opportunities occur.

The question is of very great importance to those who are entrusted with the care of the public health, as leprosy is now acknowledged to be a contagious disease.

Every leper is a danger to his surroundings the danger varying with the nature and extent of his relations therewith, and also the sanitary conditions under which he lives.

Although among the lower classes, every leper is especially dangerous to his family and fellow workers, cases of leprosy frequently appear in the higher social circles.

The theory of heredity of leprosy is now further shown to have lost ground, in comparison with the at present generally accepted theory of its contagiousness.

The treatment of leprosy has only had palliative results up to the present time.

Serum therapy has so far been unsuccessful.

In view of the virtual incurability of leprosy and the serious and detrimental effects which its existence in a community causes, and considering the good results which have followed the adoption of legal measures of isolation in Norway, the Leprosy Conference, as a logical issue of the theory that the disease is contagious, has adopted the following resolution proposed by Dr. Hansen and amended by Dr. Besnier.

1. In such countries, where leprosy forms foci or has a great extension, we have in isolation the best means of preventing the spread of the disease.

2. The system of obligatory notification, of observation and isolation as carried out in Norway, is recommended to all nations with local self-government and a sufficient number of physicians.

3. It should be left to the legal authorities after consultation with the medical authorities to take such measures as are applicable to the special social conditions of the districts.

I left Berlin on October 25th for Paris where I again met Dr. Carrasquilla. We visited the farm of the Institute of Pasteur at Garches where the horses used for inoculations with the toxins of Diphtheria, Tetanus, Black Plague, etc., are kept.

There Dr. Carrasquilla demonstrated to me his method of preparing his serum against leprosy. We also visited the Institute of Pasteur and had a long conversation with Drs. Metchnikoff and Roux in regard to the cultivation of the bacilli of leprosy. Both took much interest in the subject, especially Dr. Roux who offered to carry on experiments at the Institute of Pasteur if suitable material be sent to him from Honolulu. As Dr. Roux, the Sub-Director of the Institute of Pasteur, is a very skillful bacteriologist and has a large number of assistants under his charge, he will, probably, succeed in obtaining pure culture of the bacilli of leprosy.

The discovery of a method of cultivating the bacilli of leprosy in artificial media would have an importance second only to the discovery of a specific remedy for the disease.

By invitation of Dr. Hallopeau, I visited the Hospital St. Louis and was shown by him their large and interesting museum representing all the diseases of the skin.

While in Berlin, I obtained information as to the method in vogue in Germany of producing and preserving vaccine virus.

In Paris, I visited the Institute of Vaccine of M. Chambon, the oldest and perhaps the best of its kind in the world.

M. Chambon very kindly explained to me his method of inoculating the calves and the gathering and keeping of virus.

I have also spent a day at the vaccine farm in New York. Dr. Felder, the physician in charge, demonstrated to me the uses of all the appliances necessary in the production and preservation of vaccine virus.

According to the instructions that I had received from the Board of Health in regard to procuring a suitable formalin lamp for disinfecting purposes, I visited the Bacteriological Laboratory of the New York Board of Health where I saw the different disinfecting apparatus in operation. After consulting with many physicians who have practical experience with many lamps used, I selected one that is now replacing nearly all others in New York. It has so many advantages over the others that I feel confident that my selection will meet with the approval of the Board of Health.

Before closing this preliminary report, I wish to acknowledge the many acts of kindness which I have received everywhere, more specially in Berlin.

Professor Lassar gave a reception and banquet to all the delegates and their ladies in his elegant mansion on the banks of the Spree on the night preceding the opening of the Conference. It was a most enjoyable gathering and served to facilitate our acquaintance.

The Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Hohenlohe gave the delegates a grand reception in his magnificent palace. After the reception refreshments were served in the large banquet hall, and two or three hours were spent in pleasant conversation.

The Berlin Dermatological Society invited the delegates to a banquet which was attended by several hundred physicians from Berlin.

The Emperor and Empress accompanied by five Princes received the delegates in their new Palace at Potsdam. We were conveyed by special train to the railway station at Potsdam where numerous elegant carriages were waiting to convey us to the palace.

The reception took place in the beautiful Muesel-Saal and lasted over one hour. Both the Emperor and Empress spoke to every delegate and expressed much interest in the Conference. At the termination of the ceremony refreshments were served, and the delegates were again conveyed to the railway station and thence by special train to Berlin.

In my next report, I will discuss only subjects of vital interest for us.

Respectfully submitted,

L. P. ALVAREZ, M. D.,
Official Delegate to the Leprosy Conference held in Berlin, October, 1897.

PEOPLE OF PACIFIC

Address of Hon. S. Percy Smith at Kawaihahao.

Territory of the 200,000 Polynesians—Were Great Navigators. Some Remarkable Voyages.

Prof. S. Percy Smith of New Zealand addressed the congregation of the Kawaihahao church last evening, in English, but, unfortunately his remarks could not be heard at a distance of 30 feet by the white audience. His remarks were translated by the Rev. H. H. Parker. He said: "The time was when the people of the Southern islands knew as much of your Hawaiian ancestors, as the white men knew of you today. Tahiti was so known. The New Zealanders knew these islands as Wyhee. The area occupied by the Polynesians is larger than that of any other race in the world. Much of it is water. There are many scattered islands. Pleasant island is 2,000 miles to the south. New Zealand is 4,000 miles away from Hawaii. The total number of Polynesians is about 200,000. The number is small. The whole area is divided into four parts, Hawaii, Tahiti, Samoa and New Zealand. Hawaii has 30,000, Tahiti 18,000, Samoa 30,000, New Zealand 45,000. The area came from the west in canoes. Hawaii was settled at an early period. There were two series of migrations through Polynesia. The latest migrants had the most intelligence, and occupied the best positions. The Polynesians were great navigators. While the whites were cruising along the European shores, they were crossing and recrossing the ocean. The traditions of the different settlements show the unity of the race, and its common history. The second migration was to New Zealand, 22 generations ago. There were disturbances in the central Pacific, and the migration to New Zealand began, in five large canoes laden with men, women, sweet potatoes, taro, and even rats. One of the chiefs returned on a voyage of 2,200 miles in a big canoe, fought a battle in the central Pacific, and returned home to New Zealand in months. Tahiti was an important place. The Hawaiians visited it often, 22 generations ago. The New Zealanders met the Hawaiians in Tahiti and intermarried. No doubt people in Hawaii were related by blood to some of the Maoris. The people of Tahiti were also related to the people of New Zealand and Hawaii. Many things show the identity. Language differs slightly. It is often more alike at extreme points than at points close together geographically. The customs are much the same. The appearance of the people is the same. Mix up the same number of Hawaiians with the same number of New Zealanders, and no one could distinguish between them."

Professor Smith described Tahiti, its trees and food. The people are happy under French rule. The Samoans are not much civilized, do not live like the whites. They make their hair white with lime. The largest part of Polynesia is New Zealand, 4,000 miles from here. It would take 19 Hawaiian groups to make New Zealand. In the early part of the century there were 100,000 Maoris, now only 45,000. The chiefs fought each other in the early part of the century. There was war with the British for 10 years. Now all live in harmony. Probably the race is now increasing. If the Maoris had known of the professor's visit they would have sent messages. The Hawaiian have changed the T to K. Professor Smith spoke in the New Zealand tongue. The natives who could hear, said they generally understood what he said.

LUAU KOKUA.

There Were Large Crowds and Goods Sales.

The chief managers report that they believe more than 1,200 tickets for the Luau Kokua were sold. This would insure a handsome profit for the societies interested.

There were crowds at the place all of Saturday afternoon and evening. The food was all that could be desired. The charming young ladies who served at selling flowers, curios, etc., were unusually successful. The National band played, and times there were crushes of carriages in the vicinity of Miller and Beretania. The Princess Kaiulani with a party was in attendance for some time.

Perhaps the most attractive booth of all was the one furnished by Mrs. Campbell and her immediate assistant. All the lanals and tents were prettily decorated. Many of the curios brought from Hilo as the offering of friends in that city were quite strange to Honolulu, and had ready sale.

NEW HOSPITAL.

See Yups are Celebrating and House Warming.

The formal opening of the new hospital, joss house and meeting place of the lately incorporated See Yup Benevolent Society took place last night. The building is situated on King street

just Waikiki of Liliha and is a two-story structure. The interior is richly furnished in oriental splendor and has a dazzling effect upon the beholder. On the second floor is the joss surrounded by jilt carving, embroidery, tinsel and bric-a-brac galore. In the rear of the big house is an eight-room building to be used as a hospital by members of the society who cannot afford to provide medical attendance for themselves.

The incorporators of the society are Chu Gem, Weasing L. Chong, Lee Tat San, Lam Tai, Kee Kan, Ng Gang, Thow Choy, L. Hee and Ng Monwai and the object "the aiding, succoring and supporting, sick, disabled and indigent of such of their countrymen who belong to the See Yup Tribe."

The celebration will continue today and tomorrow when the joss will be installed in his niche amid a great clash of symbols and pounding of drums much appreciated by those who understand it.

ARE IN TRAINING

Y. M. C. A. Athletes and Others Hard at Work.

Wheelmen Getting Ready for the Meetings at Cyclomere—A Notable Match.

Matters athletic are engrossing the attention of the Y. M. C. A. boys and the bicycle riders just at present. The men forming the team of the Y. M. C. A. to compete against Kamehameha boys school in field sports on the 20th inst. are hard at work training at the baseball grounds, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and under the careful supervision of Mr. Cheek, assistant secretary, are showing up in good form.

Among the wheelmen, Whitman, Martin, Aiken, Sylvester, Damon and many others are already at work for the New Year's night meet at Cyclomere.

The racing season will be really opened three weeks after the New Year meet and continue with weekly meets on Saturday nights for two months.

On the 29th of January it is proposed to bring off the much talked of match between Martin and Silva.

With Sharick gone it will be nip and tuck between Whitman, Martin, Jones and Silva for places.

George Angus and Sam Johnson have given up the game for good and will retire on their past glory. There is no definite arrangement yet of the program for the New Year's meet, but a trial by Martin for the Island Professional Trophy, will undoubtedly be on the bills.

The management of the track is in communication with Ziegler, Hardy Downing and the Terrills and an effort is being made to induce these well known Coast riders to visit the Islands early next year.

They Were Sentenced.

Word was received at the Judiciary building from Lahaina yesterday that Sagata, accused of murdering his wife and child, and Yoshida, on trial for the murder of a woman, were both found guilty of murder in the first degree and were sentenced to death. O. Sinzo, Shakuma and Toyotaki all pleaded guilty of assault and battery of a Japanese interpreter and were sentenced each to 18 months imprisonment.



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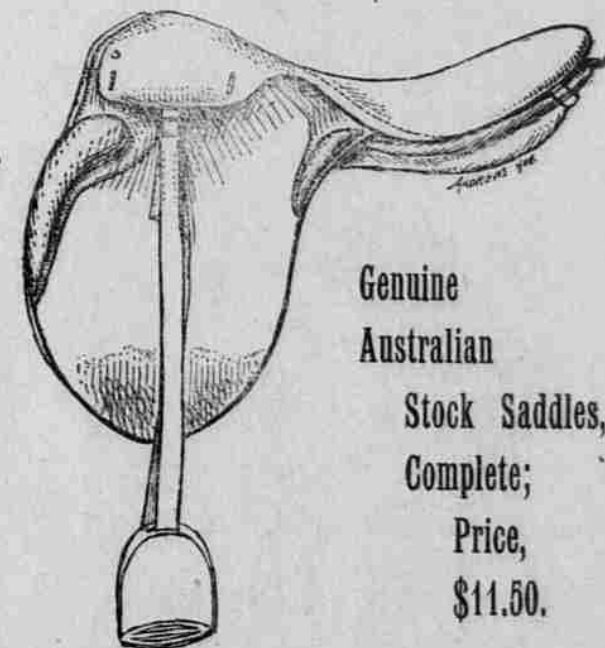
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